

October 19, 2000

IN HONOR OF PASTOR FRED L.  
CROUTHER

**HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 19, 2000*

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor an outstanding citizen in Milwaukee, Reverend Fred L. Crouther. Pastor Crouther not only provides spiritual guidance to this congregation at New Covenant Missionary Baptist Church, he is a source of inspiration and courage to our whole community.

Everyday, Pastor Crouther reaches out to the poor, disadvantaged, disabled and downtrodden to not only better their circumstances, but to uplift the human spirit. He provides countless hours of counseling and support of families and people from all walks of life.

With his New Covenant Congregation, Pastor Crouther has helped provide a hot meal program, a food pantry and a clothing bank, as well as an alternative school, scholarships and tutorial programs. He also oversees and coordinates the New Covenant Corporation, the New Covenant Church Credit Union, the New Covenant Housing Corporation and the New Covenant Development Corporation, organizations intended to extend the church's reach further into the community.

Reverend Crouther came to Milwaukee in 1964, and married his wife, Mary Louise Minor of Fort Wayne, Indiana on June 11, 1966. He studied theology at the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, and began his graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee from 1967-1969. He was licensed to preach the gospel on July 5, 1959 and ordained a minister of the gospel on December 30, 1962. He has two children, Tamara and David.

Pastor Crouther has been an integral part of Milwaukee's spiritual life, and I would like to personally thank him for all he has done to better our community, our families and our hearts.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BOB FILNER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 19, 2000*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 2000, I inadvertently missed rollcall vote No. 136. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

#### INTRODUCTION OF SCHOOL BASED HEALTH CENTERS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACT

**HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 19, 2000*

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, Today I am introducing legislation designed to assist school-based health centers face the chal-

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

lenge of meeting their long-term financing needs and developing data gathering systems. This legislation recognizes that school based health care centers (SBHCs) are a fixture in the child health care delivery network and are effective in reaching out to a target under- and uninsured population.

There are more than 1,100 SBHCs in the United States, more than 40 of which are located in my home state of Michigan. These clinics bring a wide array of health care services to children in a place where they spend a good amount of time—their school. Schools are a logical place to establish health services for children, and SBHCs should be assigned a greater role and responsibility in the child health care delivery system. As we search for solutions to improve access to health care for children, SBHCs can play an important part in the overall equation. They can provide health care when children want it and where they need it. SBHCs complement the community health system, and they screen to prevent and treat diseases and other health threats.

SBHCs, like many community-based health programs, have to piece together funding for services from a multiple number of sources. The largest source of funding comes from states' Maternal and Child Health Care block grants and the Healthy Schools/Healthy Communities program. According to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the growth of state governments that have established Medicaid managed care plans has complicated reimbursement procedures and health care financing. SBHCs do not have the sophisticated mechanisms to deal effectively and efficiently with the new array of health care plans to ensure that the services they provide will be reimbursed. This bill is an attempt to address this issue.

The legislation proposed under this bill would authorize funding of a demonstration program to promote the development of comprehensive, computerized management information systems designed for the following information purposes:

- Assess the performance of SBHCs;
- Obtain data on client characteristics;
- Denote service utilization and outcomes;
- Support financial functions (appropriate billing procedures);
- Identify reimbursable categories of service by major funding source;
- Handle patient tracking functions.

This bill should be regarded as a first draft only. I introduced it with the hope that stakeholders like the National Assembly of School Based Health Care, health care providers and plans, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and other entities will work with me to improve the proposal. Our ultimate goal is to provide our children with the health care services they need to remain healthy, lead constructive lives and stay in school. I look forward to working with them and my colleagues to improve on this work.

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A SALUTE TO CREATIVE POPULAR  
CULTURE

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, October 19, 2000*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, some seemingly trivial items of urban popular culture are now on display at the Brooklyn Museum of Art in an exhibit titled "Hip-Hop Nation: Roots, Rhymes and Rage." When I visited the exposition I was most impressed by the large numbers of youth from diverse backgrounds who were viewing the multi-media displays. Their immediate excitement combined with the symbols, clothing, photographs, memorabilia, poetry, music and clippings of urban grassroots aspiration and expressions were fresh stimulants for the mind—and also inspirational. While human interaction and experience often generate fragments of culture, the phenomenon that grabs one's attention in the case of the Hip-Hop artists is the manner in which the components aggregate, mushroom, and continually spread across ethnic, class, and nationality lines. Beyond its image as a violent movement, perpetuated by a few highly publicized celebrities, is the fact that the majority of the participants are ordinary youth. Hip-Hop appears to be on a course to leap over the limits of neighborhoods and fads. In some cases its content moves beyond the frivolous and the trivial toward profundity. The concept of traditional culture relies heavily on the elements of universal appeal and endurance. Hip-Hop may generate a significant impact on conventional culture; it continues to spread and to last. Consider the implications; urban America has a generation that is making culture. These creators may evolve into a new set of heroes that posterity comes to respect and revere. These are heroes who are making culture, not war. We salute the foresight and the boldness of the Brooklyn Museum of Art and its Director, Arnold Lehman. This initiative has provided us with a small window through which we may watch culture being made. The following Rap poem was inspired by my visit to this unusual exhibit.

#### MAKE CULTURE NOT WAR

Make culture not war!  
Be loud about our love,  
Put passion in your dove;  
Shoot your best shot!  
Trivial sparks make profound fires,  
Teenage crazes light  
Big social blazes;  
Tiny innovations shape  
The spirit of sluggish nations;  
The greatest generation  
Still waits to take the stage;  
Against pain and greed  
Wage a new breed of rage.  
Combat sneaker boots,  
T-shirt uniforms—  
The battlefield is everyday;  
Go for the ultimate victory  
Fighting the Hip-Hop way!  
Be loud about your love!  
Draft your hottest hormones,  
Recruit ancient instincts,  
Mobilize mistreated manhood,